

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

W. M. J., who is believed to be the Solicitor General of Ireland, in a letter to the *Times*, makes the following proposal for the solution of the Irish land question:

"What I venture to propose is this—that except where otherwise provided by express written contract (such exception being confined to holdings above £50 a year), it should be declared, that according to the custom of Ireland, every tenant is entitled to hold his land subject only to a fair rent, and that (except in special cases to be dealt with by a competent authority) such fair rent should be deemed to be Griffiths's valuation, with 20 and 25 per cent. over."

That any landlord dissatisfied with this change in his position, should be entitled to call on the State to purchase his property at a fair price, such price being, say 25 years' purchase on the average rent received by him for an average, say of the seven, or ten years preceding the year 1873, which should be left out as a year of anarchical disturbance. With the properties so thrown on the hands of the Government, it would be then easy, and practicable to give immediate, and extensive effect to the Bright Clauses, which I have not referred to, the principle of them being, as I conceive, placed beyond controversy."

Let us see what shape the Government measure on the subject will take.

AT THE Sorbonne the Association Polytechnique in France—a society formed in 1830 for the development of popular instruction by the foundation of gratuitous courses of study, lectures, and reading, M. Gambetta presided, and he took this occasion to eulogize Auguste Comte. He said: "The doctrines, which the Association taught, were those of the Positivist school of Auguste Comte, one of its founders, whom he (M. Gambetta) did not hesitate say in that place was the greatest thinker of the present century. This Association had eschewed politics from its teaching, or, rather, it had adopted *bonne politique*, by setting aside all party spirit and personal differences. Its professors and students met together imbued with a veritable democratic community of ideas; it had given scientific instruction to more than four hundred thousand working men; it had taught the working classes as much as lay in its power to study and reason for themselves; it had taught them to distinguish between error and truth, between delusion and common sense, and the result was they no longer fell an easy prey to wild and violent speakers interested in troubling the public peace; it had taught them that there was only one Republic, the French Democracy, and that those who held that Society could be changed in a night were deceivers." He likened its members to fishers. "Fish on, fish on," he exclaimed, "fish on everywhere, for it is the future of France that you have in your nets." He was loudly cheered throughout.

A TUMULTUOUS scene occurred in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet arising out of the late "Judenhetze" debates. The Court chaplain, Dr. Stoecker, read a statement explaining that in his former speech attacking those who had signed the declaration against the anti-Semitic agitation, he had said and intended to say nothing more than that upwards of one-fourth of the signatures were founders, subscribers, or directors connected with the establishment of joint-stock companies started after the war. Several speakers who followed declared their great dissatisfaction with Dr. Stoecker's explanation, and Herr von Ludwig, a "Savage" or Independent member, is said to have "raised a perfect storm of shouts, hisses, groans, and cries of 'Shame!'" After being called to order twice and threatened with suppression if he transgressed the rules of the House a third time, the speaker descended from the tribune "amid contemptuous cries and tumult" and the incident ended. No such scenes are known at Indian assemblies.

AN official project for the readjustment of taxation in Russia, which has just appeared, proposes that incomes derived from capital, trade and commerce, labour, land and property, shall be taxed according to an equal percentage, that all foreigners living in Russia shall be taxed equally with Russians; that all Government securities shall be taxed without distinction, but that foreigners permanently living abroad shall not pay the tax upon incomes derivable from the paper securities upon which

Russia bound herself at the time of their issue to pay interest abroad. Foreign bondholders who wish to avail themselves of this immunity will, however, have to solemnly certify at the bankers that they are not Russian subjects.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, a Supreme Council of State is to come into existence in Russia at the Russian new year. The Council is to carry on all the business of the empire independently of the Czar, who will retain the decision only of questions of war and peace. His union with Princess Dolgorouki will be proclaimed as a legal marriage, but the Princess will not become Empress. She will receive the title of Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp, and her children will be princes and princesses of the same name. Henceforth the Czar is expected to live with his family in retirement at Livadia, remaining Emperor in name, but, so far as circumstances permit, transferring the cares of Government to his son.

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

LIEUT-COLONEL JAMES BROWNE, R.E. C.S.I., delivered at the East India Association a lecture on Kandahar. He opposed the annexation of Kandahar. He said: "This might not be a good opportunity of retiring from Kandahar, but its retention would strain our resources to the uttermost. It was often said that to give up Kandahar would affect our prestige in India, but we had already lost that by abandoning Kabul. As to the comparative cost of holding Kandahar or Peshawar, nothing could be more deceptive than to be guided by the mere consideration of the extra distance. Our occupation of Kandahar involved dealings with a whole crowd of tribes, and an indefinite increase of political complications." Quite so. And we should not hurl ourselves headlong into the whirlpool of these complications.

REFERRING to the movement for the cultivation of jute in Egypt, the *Egyptian Gazette* says that it seems probable that the soil and climate will prove favourable to the plant. Some Bengali coolies are expected to arrive shortly to teach the fellahs not only how to cultivate the plant, but also how to separate the fibre. Jute will present to the Egyptian agriculturists, says our Alexandrian contemporary, many advantages over cotton.

THE TRADE in Bengal jute has shown great expansion. The exports in 1854-55 were valued at £2,29,241, while in 1879-80 the value of raw jute exported was £4,370,032, and of jute manufactured into gunny bags £1,091,366.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH in Dublin has delivered judgment on the application made on behalf of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan for a writ of attachment against the *Dublin Evening Mail* on the ground that comments made in it on speeches delivered by them were calculated to prejudice their trial now pending. The court held that the articles were objectionable, as they might tend to prejudice the minds of jurors, and therefore the attachment must be granted; but considering the provocation which had been given to every right-minded journal by the inflammatory language used by the traversers since the prosecution was commenced, the attachment would not be issued, and there would be no order as to costs.

THE FOLLOWING particulars of the new invention of the photophone will interest the reader. This new instrument reproduces sounds and articulate speech in distant places by the agency of a beam of light. The reproduction of the voice by light is managed in this way. The speaker's voice is directed through a tube against the back of a looking-glass of extremely thin material, microscopic glass silvered. A beam of light is thrown on the front of the glass. The thin glass, vibrating in response to the speaker's voice, assumes alternately convex and concave forms, and thus scatters or condenses the light. The beam of light, thus varying in intensity according to the sounds acting upon it, is received at the other end in a parabolic reflector.

THE WORLD is indebted to Captain Boycott for a new and significant word. "Boycotting," as it is called, means "Coventry" of a severe kind. It is

now frequently put into operation, not only in Ireland but elsewhere. The latest case is that of a French prefect who had taken an active part in ejecting the members of a monastery. This functionary complains that he cannot get a washerwoman to wash his clothes for him.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

THERE was a collision between some European soldiers and Railway native employes at Khandalla in the Presidency of Bombay. About five huts were burnt by the soldiers, and several shots were fired and two of the natives were wounded. The Railway authorities at once telegraphed to the Bombay Commander-in-Chief as also to Mr. J. G. Moore, the Collector and Magistrate of the district, who repaired to Khandalla without delay. There was a court of enquiry, which investigated the matter. The opinions of the officers composing the court were recorded, and the proceedings have been forwarded for the decision of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE LATEST novelty in inventive genius comes from America in the shape of a machine which actually prints a telegraphic message at the rate of thirty words a minute, which is near as quickly as a reporter writes his notes. One or two of the London daily papers have determined to try this machine during this session of Parliament. If it fulfils its promise they will be able to give the compositors printed copy instead of manuscript an hour earlier than is possible under a system of reporters' transcription.

A MEETING consisting of several Nawabs, Mahomedan *Raeeses*, all the Moolahs of Lahore, and nearly five thousand Mahomedans of the city, was held at the Imperial Mosque, Lahore, on the 3rd January, at the instance of Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, E. A. C., Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamiya, for the purpose of offering thanks to the Almighty for the recovery of Lord Ripon. Similar prayers were sent up from all parts of India, though not in solemn conclave.

IN HIS recent address at Hackney, Mr. Fawcett stated that in the course of a month 84,500 cards of postage stamps had been received as savings, containing more than a million of stamps, and 58,500 new Savings Banks' Accounts had been opened. Thus the practice of thrift is encouraged amongst the poor and the young, and incalculable good is done.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY, says a London paper has been expressed in England for Lord Ripon, in consequence of his illness. Many seem to think it will much abridge his Lordship's stay in India, particularly as Lady Ripon was opposed to his accepting the appointment of Viceroy, when it was first offered to him. Now that people anticipate his loss, it is extraordinary how much more alive they have become to his merits than formerly, particularly in comparing him with the late Viceroy.

THE TIMES OF INDIA furnishes the following particulars of Civil Service probationers of this year for the different Presidencies:

From the Madras nominations, the Governor-General in Council accepts that of C. Venkata Jugga Rao, B. A., who is a nephew of the Hon. G. N. Gajapathi Rai, a wealthy zemindar in the Vizagapatam district. His age is between twenty and twenty-one years, and he fulfils all the other requirements in regard to education, knowledge of English, and physical powers.

The nominations made by the Government of Bombay are under consideration, and will be separately disposed of.

The Governor-general in Council has selected from the Bengal nominations Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, son of Raja Rajendranarain Deb Behadoor, of Sobha Bazaar. He is twenty-four years of age, and is now employed as an Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and has passed the Departmental Examination by the Lower Standard.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Governor-General in Council selects Kunwar Shiam Singh, son of the late Raja Partab Singh, of Tajpur, in the Bijnor district. He is in his 24th year, of good character and active habits, and well acquainted with English, Persian, and Hindi.

From the Punjab list, the Governor-General in Council selects Muhammad Afzul Khan. He is about thirty years of age, is a Chief in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and has done excellent service at Cabul under General Roberts and Mr. Griffin. He is well educated in English and Persian, and his character and intelligence are commended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lastly, for Burma, the Governor-General in Council has elected Mong Ba One. He is twenty-nine years of age, has been to England and passed some examinations for the bar. He has served as Translator and Extra-Assistant Commissioner and has passed Departmental Examinations with merit.

We observe that the age of twenty-five years is exceeded in two cases. We do not object to this departure from the rule, but we hope equal indulgence will be shewn to candidates from other provinces than the Punjab and British Burma.

THE NEW Governor of Madras, Mr. Adam, has begun well. In reply to a welcome address from the Mahomedan community of Madras, His Excellency made some excellent remarks, which we transcribe below:

You have in your address alluded to my former service in India. It is very pleasant to me to think that I do not come quite as a stranger among you, and that by many ties and recollection I am specially bound to the Presidency of Madras. I always look back to my former residence in India with great satisfaction. The interest which I then took in this country, and the work of its Government, the experience which I acquired, and the deep sympathy which I learned to feel in the people, have never died away or been forgotten; and although a generation has almost passed and I have grown grey since that time in work, often laborious but always interesting in Parliament and in Government at home, I have never ceased to feel a keen interest in all connected with India. The principles of Indian Administration which were early instilled into me both by the precept and the example of my uncle Sir Frederick Adam and my relatives Mountstuart Elphinstone and Lord Elphinstone—names so known and so honored both in this Presidency and Bombay—will I trust always guide me, and will be to you and the other Natives of the Presidency a guarantee of my sincere desire to forward their welfare and prosperity. "Peace hath its victories not less renowned than war" and it is by these that I hope we may be judged hereafter and by the quiet progress of the people committed to our care in all that pertains to their moral and material welfare.

These words are soothing and re-assuring. We sincerely and earnestly hope that Mr. Adam will prove true to his words.

THURSDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, one of the Civilian Judges of the High Court, it is reported, will avail himself of the new ruling of the Chief Justice to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court to be held on the 24th instant.

THE HERALD of Allahabad says that an impression is gaining ground in well informed circles in Colombo, that the Secretary of State has informed the Ceylon Government of the impending disestablishment of the Church in that colony. No more colonial chaplains will be appointed to Ceylon, and of course no more Bishops. The question of disestablishment cannot have a more convenient opportunity for solution than now when Mr. Gladstone is at the head of the Home Government.

THE NUMBER of persons according to an up-country paper employed in the different railways in India during the last year was 148,720, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians and natives, of whom 95.12 per cent. were natives, 2.34 per cent. mixed races and 2.54 per cent. Europeans. The actual number of Europeans was 3781, and Eurasians 3481, and the number of natives 141,462. These figures would go to show that the Railways largely patronise natives, but in what capacity are they employed?—as porters, peons, coolies, durwans, lamp-lighters, police guards, whisties, signallers, booking clerks, office clerks, and station-masters of third class stations. The aggregate pay of these 141,462 natives fall short of the aggregate pay of 6 or 7 thousand Europeans and Eurasians. As a rule natives are employed only in places, which are not acceptable to either of the former class.

SPECULATION is afloat as to the causes of the sickness which afflicted His Excellency the Viceroy. One theorist would have us believe that Peterhoff the Vice-Regal palace being built on the site of a crowded Mahomedan burial ground His Excellency imbibed the germs of the disease, which afterwards developed in his journey to Bombay and Allahabad. Simla has become too much crowded and has ceased to possess the essentials of a sanatorium. When will the Simla exodus cease?

A MEETING of the members of the local bar of Muzafferpore was held on the 3rd instant presided over by the District Judge, Mr. H. W. Gordon, to give effect to the long cherished project of establishing a law library at the station. The accomplishment of the project was accelerated by the handsome contribution of Rs. 6000 by the Maharaja of Durbhanga, which formed the nucleus of the Liberty Fund.

THE PIONEER gives the following Post Office statistics bearing on the question whether Hindi or Urdu is the more popular and useful dialect:—In the N. W. Provinces, of official correspondence 43 per cent. was in English, 50 in Urdu, 7 in Hindi, of non-official communications 32 per cent. were English, 36 per cent. Urdu and 32 per cent. Hindi. In Oudh, of official correspondence nearly 59 per cent. was English, nearly 41 per cent. Urdu, and only 0.24 Hindi; whilst of non-official communications there was a percentage of 28 English to 49 Urdu and 23 Hindi letters.

THE SAME PAPER states that in the enforcement of the monastic decrees in France, five Fathers of the Order of St. Francis have been authorized to re-inhabit the convent in Paris from which they were recently expelled. The reason of this exception is that, to this order is confided the custody of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, of which one of the members has the title of Commissary General of the Holy Land.

THERE is reported to be some uneasiness in the large zemindari of Jeypore, adjacent to the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency, owing to the arrest of some village headmen for alleged complicity in the murder of certain low caste people of predatory habits. The Agent has gone to Jeypore with some additional police, and three companies of a Madras Regiment have been moved in the same direction as a precautionary measure.—*Press Commissioner.*

FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

WE LEARN from our Krishnagur correspondent that Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is going to Krishnagur to see with his own eyes the actual state of things there. Our correspondent believes that those interested in making light of the calamity which afflicted the district are now trying to ignore it altogether. We have, however, reasons to believe that sickness has much abated.

IN our issue of the 15th November last we referred to a fracas which occurred at Dinapore on the night of the 2nd idem, which was the Kali Puja night. As the case was then before the Magistrate we reserved our comments. The case has been disposed of and we have received a copy of the judgment of the Magistrate. As usual it discloses unwarrantable high-handed proceedings of the Police, who with their sub-inspector at their head sought to ride rough-shod over a body of respectable Hindu inhabitants of the place, who had assembled for an innocent entertainment. The Police forcibly intruded upon them, created a disturbance themselves, assaulted one, and arrested 16 of the assembled persons, whom they kept in wrongful confinement for some time. The Cantonment Magistrate finds the Babus innocent and convicts the then sub-inspector of Dinapore, one Deonarain Lall and his two Head Constables, the first of whom is sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, the two constables fined Rs. 50 and 30 each or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The sub-inspector has been also departmentally punished by dismissal and the constables by degradation.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay, who lately became famous for his brilliant letters to *Vanity Fair* under the pseudonym of "Sir Ali Baba K. C. S. I." He was Principal of the Indore College. He was we believe a leader-writer in the *Times of India*.

WE THANK Mr. Atkins for a copy of his Railway Service Pocket Book for 1881. It is calculated to prove exceedingly valuable to engineers, plate-layers, engine-fitters, engine-drivers, rifle-volunteers, and others of that ilk. It contains a mass of valuable information.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Brahmo Pocket Almanac for 1881 published by order of the General Committee of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. It contains much information useful to the Brahmo fraternity.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

Telegram from Kandahar received in Calcutta on 18th instant reports that there is still considerable uneasiness in the trans-Helmand districts. A band of men in the Mahmund Pass are stopping and robbing caravans, and the road between Garmsir and Shorawak is also infested with robbers. In consequence, supplies are not coming in as freely as before. Ishak Khan, Hashim Khan's brother, is said to have written to the Awhais of Zimindawar not to obey the Governor appointed by the English at Ghorishk, as he himself was shortly coming to their country. The Awhais replied that, if he came, they would send him prisoner to Kandahar, as they did not wish for a visit from British troops.

The graves on the battle-field at Maiwand have been repaired. General Hume held a parade of all the troops in the garrison yesterday, nine regiments of infantry, one cavalry, and four batteries artillery. Small caravans continue to arrive from Herat, but none from Kabul, whence there is consequently no news.

The price of wheat has slightly fallen, but forage grain remains steady. Weather still bright and cold.

The report published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of January 11th that Hashim Khan and Hassan Khan have captured Malmauch has been for some time current, is not confirmed by inquiry from the best available sources of information. Hashim Khan is positively stated to be still in the neighbourhood of Farrah.

SHAHZADA HASAN of Badakshan has died in Kashmir.—*Press Commissioner.*

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

OWING to the absence of the Viceroy there has not been this season the usual run of festivities. The

first Garden Party at Belvedere was held on Monday last. The gathering was large, and the Lieutenant-Governor as usual was courteous and amiable.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, according to the *Athenæum*, is about to follow up his successful poem on Buddhism by a couple of translations from the *Mahabharata*. They are to be published in the *International Review*.

ACCORDING to the Russian Imperial budget for 1870, Russia's outlay on war from 1876 to 1879, both years included, came to no less than 1,020,578,490 roubles. The cost of the Tekke Turkoman expedition of 1879 is put down at 4,686,000 roubles. This is the way the autocracy of the Czar is maintained. If the military party had no work abroad, they would doubtless have utilized their resources at home.

THE THREE R's gave rise to the three F's—fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent—and these now have engendered the three P's of the Conservative party—its principles, policy, and practice. Cannot the Roman Akshara Samaj co-operate in this line by abridging language?

A SITTING of the Vice-Regal Council was held yesterday. The Viceroy did not preside. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presided. There was a smart debate on the Probates Bill. We reserve remarks till the official report is out.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been published between Mr. Childers and Lord Lytton on the subject of some remarks by the latter on the Afghan campaign addressed a few days since to a volunteer corps. Mr. Childers reminded Lord Lytton that the volunteers are strictly forbidden to join in public discussions or demonstration.

IT is stated that a large force of Russian soldiers is now engaged in diverting the Amu Darya into the Caspian.

THERE WERE 256 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th January, of which 13 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 88 from fever, 38 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 15 from asthma and pthisis, 14 from consumption, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 63 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty-five persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 17. The daily average was 36.5.

A BODILY conflict, so says a telegraphist has taken place in the American House of Representatives between two members who afterwards apologised to the House.

WE ARE requested to publish the following:

It having been represented to the Committee of the Bethune School that many Hindu parents and guardians objected to the present system of diet and mode of living in the Boarding Establishment of the Bethune School as not being sufficiently in accordance with native views and usages, a meeting of the Committee was held on the 30th November at which it was unanimously

Resolved.—That the Committee will be glad to receive at the Boarding Establishment any girl, whom their parents and guardians may desire to send there, and to provide them with diet and attendance as far as lies in their power in accordance with Hindu usages and customs, and that the parents be requested when sending their daughters to the school to inform the Secretary upon what system of dietary arrangement they would wish them to be treated, the Committee being quite of opinion that in such matters the wishes of the parents and guardians should be consulted as far as possible.

Separate dietary arrangements will be made if there are six or more girls who wish to adopt a different mode of living from that which is at present adopted in the Boarding Establishment.

(Sd.) M. M. GHOSE, Secretary, Bethune School Committee. All Mofussil lovers of Native female education should not lose this fine opportunity for admitting their young daughters, sisters, or wives to the Government Bethune Boarding Establishment.

The promise by the Committee of the girls being lodged and dieted according to the Native usages and customs ought to be a sufficient guarantee for their immediate action.

The boarding fee of Rs. 11-4 per month per head for lodging, dieting and education including other female training, is a mere trifle, and ought not to dissuade any native gentleman from availing of this opportunity.

A. C. KHASTOIN,
14th January 1881.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 10th January.—The Government still continues to arrest and imprison members of the Land League, and to forbid their holding meetings. Endeavours are made to suppress boycotting. Latest advices from Natal state that the Boers have recrossed the Natal border, and have attacked the garrison of Wakkerstroom, which, however, being strongly entrenched, was able to repulse the attack. The rebellion in Transkei is approaching to an end.

10th.—It is officially announced that Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Lytton called attention to his policy in connexion with the Afghan War. His Lordship justified the war and condemned the complete abandonment of the advantages we had gained, especially Kandahar, the possession of which would neutralize Russian influence at Herat and Merv. The abandonment of Kandahar, he said, left us no choice but to fortify the passes on a gigantic scale. The Duke of Argyll spoke in vindication of the policy of Government in Afghanistan, and said that the former Government proposed to surrender Herat, the supposed key to India, to Persia, therefore making it an

appanage of Russia. India, he said, was safe while she faithfully fulfilled her engagements with her neighbours and avoided entangled alliances. He warmly commended the conduct of the Indian army during the war. Lords Northbrook and Enfield vindicated the policy of Government for both financial and strategical reasons.

11th.—A transport with reinforcements for Natal sailed to day from Portsmouth. The case for the prosecution in the trial of the land leaguers is closed at Dublin to-day.

12th.—The House of Commons has resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech. Lord Hartington, last night, in an eloquent speech, severely attacked the Irish Land League, and said the Land Bill to be brought forward would be founded on justice to all parties. The debate still continues. The latest intelligence from Natal states that Portchester fort, which is besieged by the Boers, still holds out, and that the garrison has one month's supplies.

12th.—A detached British Squadron has been ordered to the Cape. An agreement has been arrived at among the Powers to make collective representations at Athens, urging upon the Greek Government the acceptance of arbitration in the settlement of the Frontier question.

13th.—The Boers have occupied Christiana. Sir George Colley has arrived at Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone indisposed from the effects of a severe cold. Heavy snow has fallen throughout the country.

13th.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a deputation from the Peace Society respecting the Boer rebellion, said that the first duty of Government was to relieve the garrisons in the Transvaal. If the Boers desisted from armed resistance to the British an arrangement might be possible with them. At the same time he drew the attention of the deputation to the doubtful title of the Boers to any portion of the Transvaal. Telegrams from the Cape state that the successes of the Colonial forces in Basutoland continue, and that a thousand cattle have been captured. Mr. Gladstone declined to give the Irish Liberal members any pledges as to the extent of the Irish Land Bill, but stated that he was anxious to do justice.

14th.—Mr. Macdonogh yesterday opened the case for defence of the Land Leaguers in Dublin, and, in doing so, said that he regarded the prosecution as the landlord's indictment against their tenants. Mr. Shaw, Home Ruler and Member of the House of Commons, have seceded from M. Parnell and his party. Forty thousand colliers in Lancashire are now on strike. The British Squadron which is going to Cape has received orders to land a Naval Brigade there to co-operate with the land forces. The latest advices state that Colonial troops have captured the stronghold of the Basutos with but trifling loss. South American advices state that the Chilians have captured the town of Lorin near Lima, on which city they are still advancing.

14th.—The Secretary of State for India replying to a question said that Lord Lytton's Government had not made any recommendation relative to the report of the Indian Army Commission. The Home Government had however requested the Indian Government to state its views on the subject and probably the illness of the Marquis of Ripon had delayed reply. The Secretary of State for India replying to another question said that immediate movement of the troops from Kandahar was not probable, he hoped there would be time for discussion of papers by the House before the movement took place, but he could not promise a postponement of movement in order to allow discussion.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—
1. Report on the Administration of the Custom Department of the Bengal Presidency for 1879-80.
2. Do. Do. Meteorological Department of the Government of India for 1879-80.
3. Do. Do. Province of Assam for 1879-80.
4. Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1879.
5. Report on the Horticultural Garden, Lucknow, for 1879-80.
6. A Text-book of Indian Botany, Chapters I. and II. in part. By W. H. Greig, Lecturer on Botany, Hooghly.
7. The Brahma Pocket Almanac for 1881 C. E. Published by the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, Calcutta.
8. Catalogue of Dogs and Cats exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta on the 7th, 8th and 9th January 1881.
9. A Lecture on the Revd. Alexander Duff, D.D.L.L.D., by Harrischunder Mitra at the Dinapore Debating Club.
10. The Retention of Candahar and the defence of the North-West Frontier—a paper read before the East India Association, London. By Lieut. Colonel James Browne, R.E.C.S.I.
11. Phrases and Idioms Parts 8 to 10. By Krishnachunder Roy.
12. Siksha Sopan or Ladder to Learning being elementary Reading Books in Bengali—Parts 1 and 2. By Jogendernath Bundopadhyaya Bidyabhoosun, M. A.
13. England's Work in India. By W. W. Hunter, L.L.D.
14. Resolutions of the Government of Bengal on the Road Cess Reports of the Patna and Dacca Divisions for 1878-79.
15. Sreemut Bhagbut with a Bengali translation and commentary. By Opendrachunder Mitra.
16. Messrs. Dickenson and Co.'s Catalogue of Printing paper, cards &c. for January 1881.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1881.

PURCHASE OF THE LANDLORD RIGHT IN BENGAL.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER of the London *Statesman* contains several important articles of which the Letter of Mr. Knight, the editor, to Sir Louis Mallet, claims our first attention. In that letter Mr. Knight proposes the purchase by Government of the landlord right and interest in

Bengal. It is notorious that Mr. Knight is not in favour of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue; he is one of those who think that the land belongs to the State, and that all private rights to it should give way to the rights of the commonwealth. Entertaining this opinion he proposes the acquisition of the proprietary right in the soil by the State. Accordingly he says: "I cannot but think it providential that the very error which Lord Cornwallis made ninety years ago, should have produced to-day the precise conditions we could wish for, for redeeming not merely Bengal from the confusion and strife of which the settlement has been the parent, but all India from the effects of our improvidence and misrule. By buying up the middleman rights that the settlement has given birth to, at fifteen or sixteen years' purchase, the State will become the possessor of an almost exhaustless fund for redeeming the finances of the country from all embarrassment whatever, while putting an end to the impossible attempt to raise a revenue by direct taxation from the people, and yet furnishing us simultaneously with the millions that need to be spent upon public works in every province of the Empire. By showing ordinary prudence and courage in the treatment of the land under perpetual settlement, the State will be able to borrow whatever money may be required for the vast works of improvement that are necessary, upon the security of the land itself and the immense surplus income therefrom, that will pour steadily, and in ever-increasing amount, into the Treasury." He then goes on: "Let me assume that the present margin of rental between the State demand under the settlement and the actual rental paid by the cultivator is £8,000,000 sterling a year. We know, from the Road Cess statistics, that it is considerably more, probably £10,000,000." Mr. Knight is only approximately correct. As there seems to be a strange misconception about the profits from land in Bengal, we give the statement from the Road Cess returns:

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Amount of Government revenue and Cesses.	Amount of rent including local cesses paid by cultivators.
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan	2034745	3705782	5763062
Bankura	526772	246811	695671
Reerbhoom	695921	797627	1786970
Midnapore	2545179	2567322	6241607
Hooghly with Howrah	1488556	1424220	4437167
Total	7291173	8741762	18924477
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
24-Pergunnahs	2210047	1911752	4385093
Calcutta	429335	25005	
Sunderbuns			
Naddea	1812795	1202834	2868076
Jessore	2075021	1273977	3017828
Moorshedabad	1353626	1504987	3345623
Total	7881024	5918555	14516120
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Dinapore	1501924	1790064	3191077
Rajshahye	1810729	1063166	2888909
Rungpore	2149972	1269845	4298850
Bogra	689467	528047	1604001
Pubna	1211594	477853	1723554
Darjeeling	94712	106168	609853
Julporee	418665	383535	1359648
Total	7377063	5518678	15675892
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca	1852993	607756	2251088
Furzedpore	1611878	646458	1931043
Backergunge	1878144	1767613	7095524
Mymensing	2349917	1121814	5242694
Tipperah	1533931	1203091	3345488
Total	9126863	5346732	19915674
Chittagong	1127402	961817	3367944
Noakhully	713934	731653	236374
Total	1841336	1699470	6204318
<i>BEHAR.</i>			
Patna	159638	1791963	5971096
Gya	1949750	1723364	7217786
Shahabad	1728974	2033251	5843962
Muzafferpore	2188382	1257298	5331089
Durbhanga	2196324	1140330	6755999
Saran	2063806	1511723	5668876
Chumparan	1440815	666383	2753156
Total	13122743	10124317	38541074
Monghyr	1812986	1078368	4014065
Bhagalpore	1826290	826301	3936816
Purneah	1714795	1317899	2927165
Maldah	676426	461687	1055874
Sonthal Pargunnahs	1259287	288896	
Total	72879784	3973250	11933918

<i>ORISSA.</i>			
Cuttack	1622584	964425	2175956
Pooree	769674	541641	1100860
Balsore	770232	461664	1076265
Total	3162490	1967730	4353081
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>			
<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>			
Huzaribagh	771875	178259	1062438
Lohardugga	1237123	182103	1550871
Singbhoom	318180	57446	
Manbhoom	995570	151023	1027811
Total	3322748	575831	3641120
Grand Total	60,415,324	43900325	133705674

It will be seen from the above that the net profits from land amount to Rs. 8,97,45,347, or about double the amount paid in land revenue and cesses. In individual cases the rate of profits is certainly greater, but the general rate is not more than double. But this is not the general impression. It is believed by those, who ignorantly theorise, that the profits from land in Bengal come to three or four times the amount of the State demand. Then, again, these profits are not appropriated by the zemindars alone but by a large body of proprietors and sub-proprietors. The great middle class is represented in this body of sub-proprietors. It is not, therefore, only a few hundred zemindars, who fatten upon the fruits of the labour of the ryot. When we talk of the landed interest, we mean the whole community, who are interested in land, and if the Government should purchase the landlord right and interest, it should purchase the whole right and interest. Mr. Knight says: "Now, we may extinguish the 'middleman' claim to this margin by fifteen or sixteen years' purchase of the amount, say £120,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. The operation would, of course, be gradual only. We should concentrate the whole strength of our Survey and Settlement departments upon the work, and should soon be in a position to redeem these zemindar and middleman rights, at the rate of £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 a year. The whole operation ought not to extend over more than twenty-years, and it would be open to us to pay for these rights by the creation of Government stock in India, or what would be far wiser, considering the overwhelming need in the country of capital, by borrowing £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 a year in London in gold, and paying the middleman in silver. The operation would rapidly send the price of silver up to its normal or proper value." We have no objection to the purchase advocated by Mr. Knight from the landlord point of view; we have grave objections from the ryot point of view, but we cannot accept the proposal of sixteen years' purchase. It would be totally inadequate. The Attorney General of Ireland has proposed 25 years' purchase for Ireland, and if there is at all a parallelism between Ireland and Bengal, surely there ought to be a parallel in this respect.

But what will be the practical effect of the measure upon the peasantry of Bengal? Mr. Knight says: "The charge upon the debit side would be the fixed maximum liability, the credit upon the per contra side, the minimum receipts of the State. Instead of £9,000,000 a year, we might reasonably count upon £12,000,000, from the steady rise in the value of land in the Lower Provinces, and the impossibility of the soil ever being exhausted. We should, meanwhile, have largely changed the face of the country, by converting the £140,000,000 of "fixed" capital into "floating," thus supplying the most urgent want of the people, and indefinitely lowering the present ruinous rates of interest. We should open to the English nation an annual investment of its surplus capital to the extent of £5,000,000 or £10,000,000 a year, in the direction in which we are under positive moral obligation to make it flow. Instead of our capitalists profligately devoting their surplus wealth to the immoral uses of the Turk for ironclads and debauchery, or sinking it in Mexican Bonds, we should, *pro tanto*, give them the opportunity of diverting it to the best possible use, and to the highest interests of both nations. It is a scandal that reaches Heaven against us, that we positively shut off from the 250,000,000 of our poor subjects in India from the resources of English capitalists, while allowing Powers that are an infamy on the earth to

borrow whatever they can get, and for any purpose however vile. Let our statesmen but show ordinary prudence, insight, and courage in dealing with this land question in Bengal, and we have in it the solution of every difficulty we experience with the Indian finances; an adequate provision for the Public Works Budget; the end of the Exchange difficulty; and of the dangerous agrarian quarrel among the 60,000,000 of people in Bengal; while we shall be able to prosecute adequate State enterprise in improving the agriculture of land." The object of Mr. Knight's proposal is evidently to increase the burden upon the cultivator of the soil and to benefit English capitalists. It will be thus a bad day for the ryot. This view of the question deserves a careful consideration.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been lecturing on India. As might be expected he took an optimistic view of things in general, and of financial matters in particular. He did not seem to care for deficits, for blunders in accounts, for extravagance in expenditure, and for any such small matters. He said, "miscalculations of the expenses of the Afghan war did not affect the finances of the empire. Whether the Crimean war had cost us 80 millions or 160 millions would not have affected the soundness of our financial position; and in the same sense the financial position of India was not affected by the cost of the Afghan war." Certainly not. What did it matter whether the Afghan war cost 10 millions or 20 millions? The money would come in all the same. The people of India are loyal, obedient, and patient, and they will pay through the nose with uncomplaining patience, ay, with perfect resignation. As for "miscalculations," why, that's a matter not fit to be thought of; right or wrong the calculation, everything will come to right at the end, when the money is to be paid. As for deficits they are more apparent than real. Sir Richard said, "we heard of annual deficits, but they were technical and nominal; they were not deficits, in the proper sense of the word." If these deficits were not real, then where was the necessity of raising money by loans and taxes? Sir Richard Temple explained, "these deficits were apparent, because the sums spent in the improvement of the country, upon canals and railways, were included in the ordinary finances; and in every other country such expenditure was excluded from the ordinary finance. If these were excluded from Indian finance, there was no deficit; but, on the contrary, there was an exact equilibrium between income and expenditure; and, indeed, in the last 12 years there was positively a slight surplus." Put the matter in any form you like, the deficit, we submit, could not be nominal. The work was done and the money was paid, and if the ordinary revenues did not suffice to meet the cost of the public works, the Government could borrow money or raise taxes. The Government has done both. We could understand Sir Richard Temple if he had said that public works should not have been included under the head of ordinary expenditure, and that taxes should not therefore have been levied for the sake of this extraordinary expenditure. But he did not say so. He simply denied that there were deficits, and there he was egregiously wrong. It is, however, observable that Sir Richard Temple himself was once Finance Minister of India, and if he thought that the cost of the canals, railways and other remunerative works should not have been thrown upon the ordinary revenue, he ought to have made the necessary correction. But instead of doing that he imposed an income tax for the purpose of meeting the deficit. And yet Sir Richard Temple lectured in England that the deficits were not real, but technical and nominal. So much for the accuracy of Sir Richard Temple's description of the financial position of India.

In the next place Sir Richard Temple gave a glowing account of the credit of India. It is certainly true that the credit of India has lately risen very high, but that pleasing fact is by no means due to the financial skill or management of the Government of India. It is due partly to the growing belief that India as an appanage of the British Crown is safe, that although

the British Government has given no formal guarantee England is to all intents and purposes responsible for the Indian debt, and that the abundance of unemployed capital in England has cheapened money. Sir Richard Temple remarked that "the rates of interest had been rapidly diminishing of late years. They had been reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 and 4; the 4 per cent. debt at one time stood at a premium; the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debt stood at one now. India could borrow on favourable terms second only to those commanded by England. About 20 millions of the debt was held by natives and that was not bad considering that the money for the guaranteed railways was raised in this country. The natives would have invested much more if the lower rates to be obtained by English competitors had not driven the Government into this money-market. The natives were lending us about two millions a year on the average to carry on the public works. The other day, when two millions were wanted for the service of the year, of the 23 millions tendered nine millions were offered by the natives of India. If the 93 millions spent upon the guaranteed railways were added to the debt, the interest payable on the whole would be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and was there any other Government paying as little on its national debt, unless it were that of Holland?" Sir Richard was ingenious enough by mixing up the general and railway loans; the first is an ordinary debt, the second is a commercial transaction. To reduce the rate of interest by adding the income of the guaranteed railways is simply misleading. Sir Richard took a *color de rose* view of every thing. "The incidence of taxation," he said, "was excessively low. Per head of the population it was as low as it could be, if there was to be any taxation at all. The army expenditure was not excessive; it did not amount to above one quarter of the annual receipts, or about one-third according as you chose to take the revenue proper or the total receipts of all kinds. The defensive expenditure did not exceed the proportion which that expenditure bore to the general finances in the States of Europe; therefore, the defence of India cost about as much as defence cost in other civilized countries. The civil expenses were kept well in hand." All this as the reader will not fail to perceive is pure exaggeration. The army expenditure of India is the heaviest, compared with that of other civilized countries, particularly, having regard to the number of men maintained by them; the civil expenditure far from diminishing is rising, and the ascendancy of the European element in the public service has by no means decreased. A Government Commission has pointed out that the military charges can be reduced by about a million and a quarter per annum by mere change of organization, but Sir Richard said nothing about it. No wonder that an optimist like him should declare that India was rolling in prosperity. He said: "The position of India was one of the most favourable in the world. Of course the people were poor as compared with European nations, because the population of India was great relatively to the wealth. Notwithstanding famines, the population was increasing, cultivation was increasing, and trade was increasing, both foreign and internal. The people were living in better-built houses, containing better furniture and better domestic utensils than formerly. Numbers of new industries were springing up through the introduction of steam and machinery. Property was secure to a degree never known before, and the ownership of land formerly doubtful, had been settled by the creation or the recognition of titles. Justice was so administered that every man felt secure that he would reap his own and enjoy the fruits of his labour, and a sense of moral independence was growing up among the people." So the millennium is come! Thanks to Sir John Strachey, the statements of Indian bureaucrats no longer command credence in England. In reviewing Sir Richard Temple's lecture the *Times* says: "It is possible, that Sir Richard Temple has not fathomed the depth of the iconoclastic scepticism of these later days. No authority is sufficient to carry off a mass of unverified statements. Our instructor may have been a Finance Member of Council, a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

or a Governor of Bombay, and still we hesitate to be overpowered. We feel that it may be all right, but we know that authorities differ, and we should like to see the proofs. This tendency to suspend belief has received an enormous development through that terrible miscalculation of the cost of the Afghan war, of which Sir Richard Temple does not appear to appreciate the exact moral. We do not suppose that many jumped to the conclusion that India was insolvent because the Government in India was altogether astray in its estimate of the Afghan expenditure, but it is true that with a great many people the authority of Sir John Strachey is discredited for ever. Other great names have received damage nearly as serious. The result is a temper of some impatience towards the prophesiers of smooth things." This is biting criticism, and coming from the *Times*, it has an immense significance. If the British public will only take the trouble to examine the truth about Indian matters by independent enquiry and research they will certainly know it, and the result will be to the real benefit of India.

EMIGRATION AS A REMEDY AGAINST FAMINE.

THIS important subject is discussed at some length in the second part of the Report of the Famine Commission; and it has already been taken up by the Government of India. The Commissioners point out that there are certain parts of India—such as the Burdwan and Patna Divisions of Bengal, the Benares Division and the lower and middle Doab in the North-Western Provinces, with parts of Rohilkhand and Oudh and two or three of the most populous districts in the Punjab, in which the population is so dense that it presses closely on the means of subsistence; and they proceed to consider how far emigration may be looked on as a safeguard in the future against over population. We know that the most effectual cure for the great Irish Famine was the emigration of two millions of people to America; and the question naturally arises, cannot the remedy which proved so remarkably successful in the case of Ireland be applied in this country?

There are two kinds of emigration which we have to consider, *viz.*, emigration beyond the seas and interprovincial emigration. It is well known that despite all the encouragement given by the Government, emigration to British and foreign colonies has proved a failure. In ordinary seasons some eight or ten thousand people leave India and proceed beyond the seas to seek their fortune; and in famine years there is some increase to the normal number of voluntary emigrants to the colonies. There are many good reasons why emigration beyond the seas cannot be expected to be successful. The Famine Commission observe: "From the testimony received from every part of India there is reason to fear that, so long as the tastes, habits and temperament of the Indian peasant remain unchanged, no material improvement in his lot will be effected by emigration. Too often, not even the dire extremities of famine have sufficed to drive him from the locality in which he and his forefathers have lived, and the scenes which bound the natural horizon of his existence; and where temporary emigration has taken place, it commonly ceases as soon as the local pressure of famine is removed. The peculiar energy and spirit of enterprise which are required to stimulate emigration to a distant and unknown foreign country in the hope of a higher standard of material comfort, are absent in that part of the population which most needs relief, nor is there any where a field of foreign labour sufficient to give scope to an appreciable fraction of the population, supposing the other difficulties to be overcome. Elaborate provision has been made by the Legislature for regulating emigration to foreign countries, and for the protection of intending emigrants from oppression or fraud. It has been considered by some that there is still room for improvement in this branch of the administration and that in particular it would be advisable to have, as recruiters, a class of men who belong to the district in which they recruit, and who should be sent in the first instance to the place for which emigrants are

sought, and thus acquire a personal knowledge of it which might be of use in robbing the proposed expedition of some of its terrors. The whole idea of emigration beyond the seas is, however, so foreign to the tastes of the people of India, and their physical constitution, which is a necessary accompaniment of the climate in which they are born, restricts so seriously the possible field of enterprise, that it is hardly to be expected that it will make any considerable way within any time that can now be foreseen except with a very small class." It is perfectly true that emigration beyond the seas is very unpopular with the people of India. They have a dread of crossing the *kalapani*, so much so that they prefer precarious living in their Native village at two annas a day to a long journey to Trinidad with a daily allowance of 8 annas and free rations. But then the unpopularity of emigration to unknown foreign countries is not due to the want of a spirit of enterprise among the people of India. We must not forget the frauds practised by the recruiters, a thoroughly unscrupulous class of men. Again, in many of the colonies Indian immigrants do not receive good treatment at the hands of their employers, and in some of them their lot is really unbearable. The startling disclosures which were made by the report of the Royal Commission sent to Mauritius a few years ago to enquire into the condition of Indian coolies, must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. When such is the position of Indian immigrants in a British colony, the state of things existing in foreign colonies may be easily imagined. It must be acknowledged that the efforts of the Indian Government to protect Indian emigrants from oppression or fraud have not been attended with the amount of success desired. Such being the case, is it wonderful that the people of India should be so very unwilling to proceed to unknown and distant foreign countries in search of employment?

But there is another kind of emigration, that is from one part of India to another. Attempts have from time to time been made to promote such migration; but they have not so far been attended with much success. The Famine Commission wrote: "At the beginning of 1874, when various schemes of relief were under discussion, it was proposed that labourers from the distressed districts of Behar should be aided by Government in finding their way to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar, provided the planters were ready to give them one-year engagements and to employ them in healthy places. These proposals were published later in the year, but did not prove acceptable to the planters, who objected to the short time of the engagement, and shrank from the possible necessity of importing food for their extra hands. On these grounds the project was abandoned. Another scheme entertained at this time was to send emigrants to Burma, where the Chief Commissioner was ready to give employment to 6,000. A special superintendent was put in charge, recruiters were appointed, and between May and December 1874 4,600 adult males were shipped to Burma. The expense, however, was wholly disproportionate to the relief obtained. The emigrants were not of a class likely to be useful; and the result of the experiment was most unsatisfactory so far as their interests were concerned. Another project of settling 100 families of Behar agriculturists in the Jalpaiguri Duars was tried in 1876. But no such volunteers from Sarun or Tirhoot, the districts which it was especially desirable to relieve, could be obtained; and the Lieutenant-Governor informed the Commission that nothing short of compulsion will make an Indian population, even in famine time, take freely to migration till it is too late. A quite unsuccessful attempt was lately made by a high Native Official to induce families to migrate from Burdwan, his native place, to the rich virgin soil of Cooch Behar, where he was employed. But the most important attempt to promote migration from one part of India to another was made in 1876 by Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when he projected the famous Charwa colonization scheme. This experiment, like its predecessors, collapsed. The failure of the scheme was attributed by its author to mis-

management. True, the several schemes of state emigration tried during the last few years have proved unsuccessful; but we hold that these schemes had not the element of success in them. All attempts to encourage migration from cultivated and healthy tracts to unhealthy and wild parts of the country must end in failure. We do not deny that the people of India are extremely averse to leaving their homes, and have a superstitious dread of a strange place. But notwithstanding the failure of past efforts in this direction we refuse to believe that it is not possible yet to devise a practicable scheme of State emigration, unless and until the experiment has been tried with due care and under favourable conditions. We do not hesitate to affirm that such an experiment has not yet been tried. The idea of inducing the labouring classes to transfer their labour from one place to another must be abandoned. A Behari would naturally prefer to work in his healthy Native village on two annas per diem to going to the marshy jungles of Assam or Cachar in the same capacity though on somewhat better allowances." Lord Ripon seems to have understood this fully. In a despatch addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam a few months ago on the subject of the amendment of Act VII. of 1873 (B. C.), the Under-Secretary in the Home Department wrote:—"The Governor-General in Council would, therefore, invite your attention to the whole question of extending free immigration into Assam, not only in view to increase the supply of labour on the tea plantations, but also equally with the object of settling immigrants as cultivators on available land." The italics are ours. Now, the main object of promoting inter-provincial emigration ought to be to settle immigrants as cultivators on available land. But there are three things which should be carefully borne in mind. The land on which it is proposed to settle immigrants as cultivators must not be poor; and the climate of the place must not be unhealthy; and the terms on which land may be had must be favourable. Unless these three cardinal conditions are fulfilled, inter-provincial emigration cannot be expected to be successful. Mr. Morris' scheme was a most unfortunate one, as the Charwa Jungle had long been notorious for its unhealthiness, and several attempts made by Native Governments to colonize it had failed. The people of Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which it is especially desirable to relieve, have a dread of leaving their healthy Native villages and proceeding to the malarious jungles of Assam or of the Central Provinces. They would not have material comfort at the cost of their health. Again, too much care cannot be taken to make people realize that the scheme is intended for their benefit. Orientals are notoriously suspicious, and look with grave distrust upon every new measure adopted by the Government, more particularly an alien Government. Ignorant masses cannot be expected to understand the noble consideration, which influences the Government in its attempts to encourage emigration from one part of India to another. Whenever any scheme of State emigration is set on foot, designing persons put all sorts of absurd and mischievous ideas into the heads of the weak and ignorant people. The selection of intending emigrants should always be entrusted to selected Native officers, who enjoy the full confidence of their countrymen.

Tried under these conditions, a scheme of State emigration may be expected to be successful, and we look to Lord Ripon to give the experiment a fair trial. The Famine Commission point out that there are many millions of acres of excellent soil in India which either, as in the Punjab, have never been reclaimed, or which have lapsed into jungle under the desolating effects of war, lawlessness or drought. We are strongly of opinion that the experiment ought to be tried in the Punjab. In our issue of 2nd August last, several months before the publication of the second part of the report of the Famine Commission, we wrote:—"The surplus population from the over-peopled tracts in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces may be drafted off to the Punjab where (it appears from a state-

ment appended to the Revenue Administration Report of the Province for 1874-75) 2½ million acres of land, the greater portion of which can be irrigated from canals and wells are at the disposal of the Local Government." We thus anticipated to some extent the recommendation of the Famine Commission on this head. We think the landless classes in Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh may be induced to immigrate into the Punjab, if good land be offered to them on such terms as would attract them from their homes. As the question of extending free immigration into Assam is now under the consideration of the Government of India, we trust our suggestions will receive attention.

THE SAUGOR MELA.

ONE of the most interesting and important Melas held near Calcutta is the annual fair held on Saugor Island on the last day of the month of Pous or about the middle of January. It is held in connection with the bathing festival of *Makur Sankranti*. The legendary history of Saugor is lost in the mists of the traditions of the Mahabharatha. It was here the famous Kopil Muni had his abode, whom Bhagiratha met when he brought down the Ganges from the lap of the Himalayas for the consecration of the manes of his ancestors. There are two local deities at Saugor, Kopil and Saugor Madhub. Kopil lies buried in the sands of Saugor for the whole year till it is rescued annually at the time of the Fair. Saugor Madhub is brought down to Calcutta and removed to Saugor annually to preside over the Mela. There are two separate priests in charge of the two idols. To one, that is to say: to the priest in charge of Kopil belongs the right of appropriating all offerings made to that idol. To the other, that is to say, to the priest in charge of Saugor Madhub, belongs the right of the site of the Mela, and he is entitled to receive the rents and profits derived from the land, which he is bound to devote to the service of the idol. Both the priests or Mohunts or rather their predecessors came from Oudh, and originally they formed one family. Raja Jadu Ram of Majua in the district of Midnapore, so say the Mohunts, made them a present of one hundred bigas of land for the abode of the idol Kopil and for the purposes of the Mela. The family of the donor still continues to send edibles at the time of the Fair for the service of the idols. It is said that the Mela in times past used to be held on the grounds of Dhoblat, which now belongs to Babu Persaddas Dutt of this town. Then the whole island was the property of the Saugor Island Reclamation Company, which was projected by those merchant princes, Messrs. Palmer and Co., and which numbered among its shareholders Members of Council, Secretaries to Government, wealthy and influential merchants, and some native millionaires. On one occasion a row took place between the Mohunts and the Company's men; the result was that the Mela was ejected from Dhoblat and established on the opposite shore. Although Raja Jadu Ram had given only one hundred bigas of land for the Mela, the Mohunts have by prescription acquired a right in the whole site of the Mela. The area of the Mela may be roughly estimated at a square mile or perhaps a little more. The sea is daily encroaching upon the ground and the site of the Mela is therefore receding into the interior. The Mela land is used and inhabited only on the occasion of the Fair; for the rest of the year it is left to tigers and other denizens of the forest. A few days before the Mela the Mohunt of Saugor Madhub sends his men to cut down the jungle and prepare the grounds for the habitation of men. Pilgrims and shopmen begin to arrive two or three days before the bathing day, and on the land, which was erewhile a howling wilderness, the abode of tigers, boars and other wild animals, which was hardly trodden by human feet and in which was hardly heard a human voice, which the sea had claimed as its own, and on the borders of which it lashed its big waters and left its foam, suddenly springs up as if by a magic wand a busy and buzzing city, swarming with life, dotted with habitations of the frail *hogla* mat covering about a square mile or

more, with thousands of people coming from all parts of the country, chiefly religious mendicants and women, jostling each other, shouting, chanting, laughing and wondering at the vast sea, shops of all descriptions exposing their wares for sale, the bustle and tumult of the scene presenting a striking contrast to the dreary wastes of the forest and the sea around. As the bathing festival occurs at the time of the "harvest home," the pilgrims, who for the most part come from the rural classes, come with a light heart and spend money freely in religious observances, giving alms, eating and shopping. The Mela proper lasts for seven days, though it is not actually broken up for ten days.

The actual number of pilgrims this year it is said was somewhat less than that of the last year. The pilgrims mostly come by country boats, the fares of which vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 or Rs. 80 for the whole trip. The boats are generally crowded to overflowing, some of them carrying from 100 to 150 passengers. When they come over the vast expanse of water with their sails unfurled, the pilgrims shouting and beating drums and gongs, and sounding shells, the river and the creeks present a quite gay appearance; on the day of the Mela the shore was as it were garlanded with the fleet of boats. About 1500 boats carried the living cargo this year. Four River steamers also plied on the occasion, namely, *Lahore*, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, carrying about 1150 passengers, *Indore* belonging to River Steam Navigation Company, carrying about 950 passengers, *Sumna* belonging to Babu Ramkissen Das, carrying about 350 passengers, and *Gunga Saugor* or the *Oolobaria* Steamer, belonging to the Orissa Packet Company, carrying about 350 passengers. According to the computations made by the Police the total number of pilgrims amounted to about 75,000. For the preservation of order there was a small Police force consisting of one inspector, one sub-inspector, three head-constables and 23 constables. The District Superintendent of Police, 24 Pergunnahs, was present in person on the first day of the Mela. The Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Diamond Harbour was also present; he holds his court there for a week to dispose of local cases. Notwithstanding the vast crowd crime is almost unknown; there were only two cases on the first day, one of illicit carriage of salt and another of assault. The sanitary establishment is by no means proportionate to the needs of the occasion. It consists of 12 mehters, and one Native doctor, in charge of a temporary hospital shed. Happily there has been no sickness this year. On the first day there was not a single case of illness reported to the Police. The quantity and variety of goods sold at the Mela may be perceived from the following descriptive list of shops opened on the occasion:

LIST OF SHOPS.

Flower shops	94	Hookah shops	4
Confectioner and sweet - meat shops	75	Umbrella shops	7
Molra or Sundes shops	83	Cowries or shells shops	7
Mudi or grocers shops	63	Book stalls	2
Vegetable shops	27	Wooden wares shops	6
Country Pottery shops	34	Wooden box shops	4
Surra or earthen basin shops	20	Cocconut shops	10
Hoglah or Water-weed shops	30	Fruit and plantain shops	10
Fuel wood shops	17	Brass and metal ware shops	30
Stone-ware shops	73	Ghee and flour shops	5
Hard-ware shops	57	Tin smiths' shops	4
Curdle milk shops	4	Dhole and drum shops	3
Mat shops	43	Suiranjee and blanket shops	7
Beetle leaf shops	20	Silk and Tussur shops	10
Haberdashery shops	50	Tobacco shops	20
Vermillion shops	12	Sittulpatty mat shops	18
Fish stalls	6	Liquor and intoxicating shops	1
Spices shops	25	drug shop	1
Curry stones and muller shops	3	Print and picture shops	4
Piece-goods and drapery shops	25	Shoe shops	4
Tailors' shops	15	Nipoor or ringing anklets shop	1
		Total	928

The reader, who has seen the state of Burra Bazar in Calcutta at the time of Durga Puja, may form some idea of the jostle and bustle at the Mela, when we say that the crowds which huddled together at the alleys, where the shops and booths were situate, even exceeded the gatherings at Burra Bazar. There was a perpetual procession going on from one end to the other; batches of women tying each other's cloth in order to prevent missing or dropping. The bath in the

sea was a picturesque sight. For a mile in length or more the pilgrims arranged themselves in long rows, and took the plunge, and as wave after wave passed over their heads they danced and shouted. Somebody once said that the Bengali did not laugh; if he had been present on an occasion like this he would have seen whether the Bengali does laugh or not. It was certainly a feat for the Bengali to take a plunge into the sea, and the men, women, children, who took a dip, did really enjoy it. The sea was calm, and its quiescence added to the sense of security of the bathers. The bathing went on all day long, and with it the religious ceremonies associated with it. There was no end of beggars, who too had come from long distances. The temples of the two idols, Kopil and Saugor Madhub, were crowded both day and night, and the Police preserved order well. The offerings were not very valuable, but the total must have come to a large sum. At night there were jattras and other amusements. The Captains of the steamers had sent message that their vessels would leave early next morning, at about 6 A. M., and this intelligence made the pilgrims who had come by them hurry to their berths without delay. The pilgrims were crossed over by dinghis, which served as jolly boats, and although there was some wind when this operation was going on we are glad to state that there was not a single accident. And here we cannot refrain from censuring the conduct of the Captain of Steamer *Indore*. We have stated that a message had been sent round to the passengers that she would leave the next morning at 6 A. M. and the pilgrims therefore hurried back to their berths. No intimation as far as we could learn had been given that passengers would not be admitted after a certain time, in fact they had been told that they would be received at all hours, but after 2 A. M. the admittance was refused. One boat arrived at about 2-30 A. M. the passengers were told to go back, and if the Babu, who with a few others had chartered the vessel, had not been present, the passengers we fear would not have been admitted. The *khalasi* in attendance said that he had orders not to admit any more passengers till day-break, adding that the Captain wont start until all the passengers were on board. And yet the steamer left at 6-30 A. M. whilst boat-loads of passengers were in sight. They had neared the vessel, but the Captain wont stop and take them up; they had to go back, the *dinghis* having had a narrow escape from close contact with the steamer. The charterers, however, we are glad to learn, took care to get their passengers on board the other vessels, but we hope they will bring the arbitrary conduct of the Captain of *Indore* to the notice of the Agents of the Company. We understand that the Company had engaged to bring back the pilgrims by 6 P. M. of Thursday; the *Indore* reached Calcutta at about 3 P. M. There was thus ample time before the Captain. But even if he wanted to leave early, there was no reason why the passengers should have been refused admittance to the steamer after 2 A. M.

The Saugor Mela as we have remarked above is a very important institution, and requires efficient sanitary and Police regulations. The lines for habitations and shops are arbitrarily laid down by the Mohunt zemindar or his man without any regard to uniformity or to the comfort or convenience of the assembled people. Even the whole area is not cleared; in not a few instances the pilgrims had to clear grounds at their own expense. The mehter establishment is very weak; even the mehters employed do not do their duty properly. No space is allotted for latrines, and nuisances are committed on every available spot. The zemindar Mohunt levies rent from shops and for the habitations erected on the ground at the rate of half an anna per head. We must do him the justice to say that no sort of oppression is practised by him or his men; he takes the word of the head of each party as to the number of inmates in his shed; if a person does not pay, he has no means of enforcing payment, and in practice he has we are told to forego rent in not a few cases. Out of the rents he receives he has to meet these charges—mehters about Rs. 200, medicine Rs. 10, travelling expenses of the Native Doctor Rs. 20, Police and Hospital sheds Rs. 5, supply of good drinking

water for the Police and patients in the hospital about Rs. 20, jungle-cutting from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. The balance left to him it is believed amounts to about Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1200. The Kopil Mohunt makes the largest profit, which consists of offerings varying in value from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000. But he makes no contribution towards the defrayal of the sanitary or Police expenses. This is not fair. The Mela benefits him more than any body else, and he ought to be made to contribute a fair proportion of the cost of sanitation and preservation of order. The sanitary regulation of Fairs falls within the province of Government; it does not involve any religious interference, and in equity the persons, be they priests or landlords, who benefit by a fair, ought to be made to contribute to the expenses, which may be incurred in protecting the health and lives of the pilgrims, who fill their pockets. In this instance we think the Kopil Mohunt and the Zemindar Mohunt ought to contribute to the expenses in equal proportions, and the latter ought to be assisted by the local officers in the realization of his rents. If a compact be made with them by Government, the public will benefit. In the first place we would recommend that the zemindar Mohunt should be required to lay down lines for shops and habitations according to some fixed rules, that he should assign decent places for latrines, that the latrines should be served properly, and that a special Police should be employed to enforce these arrangements. There, then, is a scarcity of good drinking water at the Mela. A public-spirited zemindar in the neighbourhood, the late Joynarain Patra of Belapurkar, Kulpi, gave successively eight sweet water tanks, which have been washed away by the sea, there being now only one left. The first tank was given by him in about 1857, the second after the cyclone of 1864, the third and fourth after another five years, the fifth after another three years, the sixth after another five years, the seventh after another five years, and the last about two years ago. As each tank was washed away by the sea, another was given by him in its stead; his mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders, for his son Mahendranath pledged to his father on his death-bed to continue the good work. But that is no reason why the Mohunts, to whom the Mela is so paying, should not make necessary provision for the supply of good drinking water to the pilgrims. We have reasons to believe that the interests of the people, who resort to this Fair, are not sufficiently looked after by the authorities. We have therefore taken the liberty to make some suggestions, and we earnestly hope that they will bear fruit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

ON TUESDAY last His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at the capital. As already announced all ceremonies were omitted, and His Excellency made a private entry into Government House. But the people did not omit to make due homage to their Sovereign's Representative. Of their own accord they lined the streets through which His Excellency passed, and made respectful salutations, which His Excellency graciously returned. The Marchioness of Ripon has also come down. We are glad to learn that His Excellency is doing well. As a proof of His Excellency's returning health we may mention that a ball takes place at Government House on Wednesday next.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Colonel Stanton, R. E., Secretary to Government in P. W. D., Mr. Levinge, Joint-Secretary, P. W. D., and his personal staff including Dr. Harris, left Calcutta yesterday at 8 A.M., in the I. G. S. "Enterprise" for False Point, where he will be met by Major-General Crofton, R. E., Secretary, Government of India, P. W. D., (Irrigation Branch), Captain Dundas Taylor, Superintendent, Marine Surveys, and Captain Stiffe, Port Officer, who have preceded him in the "Undaunted," and also by the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Division, the Collector of Cuttack and other officials. His Honor visits False Point with the object of inspecting

the Jumboo Lock and of settling on the spot the vexed question as to the measures to be adopted for strengthening False Point Harbour.

It is understood, we learn from the Press Commissioner, that Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, will succeed Sir R. Meade as Resident at Hyderabad, when the latter retires in April next.

WE EXPRESSED regret that the Government of India had not done itself the justice by publicly notifying its sense of the loss of that model prince, the late Maharaja of Jeypore, on the occurrence of that mournful event. It affords us a melancholy satisfaction that that omission has now been rectified. Last Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains the following extract from the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the subject:

"Her Majesty's Government received with deep regret intelligence of the death of Maharajah Ram Sing of Jeypore, who by his efforts to promote the material prosperity of his State, had earned a prominent position as one of the most enlightened and successful of native rulers, while his loyalty to Her Majesty and Her Government in India, was conspicuous."

REFERRING to Lord Ripon's illness the *Times* we cannot help saying, has an ill-natured article. It damns him with faint praise, and then insinuates that in the present state of his health he cannot be expected to stay long in India. The London paper says: "To have return with the threats he had just begun to arrange all revelled and broken, is a personal calamity, which demands the sincerest commiseration. But the necessity had better be accepted frankly without attempts to elude it. Neither Lord Ripon nor India could benefit by confiding an enterprise in its own nature extraordinarily hard to physical energies enfeebled by the most exhausting of maladies, and which might probably break utterly down under the load." The wish is evidently father to the thought. But we venture to tell the *Times* writer that while he may say what he likes on his own behalf or on that of his constituents he has no right to assume that India wishes to part with Lord Ripon. As we remarked in a recent issue India has after many years got in Lord Ripon a Ruler of the Canning mould, and a greater calamity could not befall her, if he should prematurely terminate his Indian career, which is so full of promise. May God grant him health and strength to fulfil his mission in India!

THREE weeks ago in noticing the movement set on foot in England to do honor to the memory of Dr. Edward Goodeve we remarked: "There are numerous pupils of Dr. Goodeve in this country, who we dare say will be glad to do honor to the memory of their deceased Professor. They ought to form a local Committee for the collection of subscriptions here." We are glad to observe that our well-known townsman Babu Kanyelal Dey, Rai Bahadur, one of the most distinguished pupils of the late Dr. Goodeve, took our hint, and convened a meeting of his medical friends at his residence for the purpose of raising subscriptions in this country. Resolutions were passed, appointing two Committees, one general and the other executive, who will collect subscriptions and co-operate with the London Committee. The maximum subscription is limited to two guineas. Babu Kanyelal Dey, Rai Bahadur, deserves much credit for taking the lead in this matter.

ONE OF THE first subjects, which will engage the attention of the Viceroy at the capital, is the question of the abolition of the office of Press Commissioner. The rumour that that question is pending before His Excellency has given rise to a movement, which in itself is most important and constitutes a pleasing sign of the times. It has established the common brotherhood of the Indian Press. The whole Indian Press, both English and Vernacular, with the exception of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which belong to the same proprietary, and one or two other journals, has combined and made a united representation to the Viceroy against the proposed measure. It is a protest against

the recurrence of misuse of Government patronage of the Press. We regret that we cannot for want of space give the memorial *in extenso*, but we endorse every word of it and have signed it. Our thanks are due to Mr. Saunders of the *Englishman*, for taking the lead in this matter. We do hope that Lord Ripon will not disregard the all but unanimous opinion of the Indian Press on the subject.

THE LAST number of the *London Statesman* has a second "Memo on India," in which we are sorry to observe he does gross injustice to a distinguished officer of Government, we allude to the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Referring to the case of Babu Janukynath Roy, whom Mr. Justice Kennedy had sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to an unusual fine of Rs. 25000, on conviction of a charge of perjury, the editor writes: "I persistently demanded a reversal of the proceedings for weeks, when Mr. Secretary Mackenzie, of the Bengal Secretariat, at last assured me cynically that, for himself, he thought it better that any Native whatever, should 'get three months' than that one of Her Majesty's Judges should come to grief." Any one, who knew Mr. Mackenzie, could hardly believe that he was capable of such a sentiment, and on enquiry we learn that the statement is wholly incorrect. In the first place Mr. Mackenzie had not been officially applied to on the subject, nor had he seen a scrap of paper about it. The case came within the cognizance of the Judicial Department, with which he had no official connection whatever. The conversation between Mr. Knight and Mr. Mackenzie was of a private nature, and we are of opinion that if private conversations be reported by an editor he would be looked upon as a social pest. Mr. Mackenzie might have said that to cast imputations on the honor and integrity of a judicial officer without clear proof was a much more serious matter and calculated to do more harm politically in this country than the chance conviction of a defendant by mistake, but this is very far from what he is represented to have said. We highly appreciate the spirit in which the "Memo on India" is written, but unguarded statements of the kind we have referred to are calculated to detract from its value.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Krishna Chunder Roy on the completion of his "difficult task," as we took the liberty to call it, when announcing the publication of Part I. of his *Phrases and Idioms*. We have received Parts VIII. IX. and X., the last part will be issued in a day or two. We have already given our opinion of the value of the work, and we are glad to notice that the local press generally, no less an authority than the *London Athenaeum*, and scholars like Doctors Cowell and Mitra, Messrs. Tawney and Griffith, and Babu Bhudev Mookerjee speak of it in the highest terms. In a letter to the author Dr. Rajendralal Mitra says: "It is extremely difficult thoroughly to master the idiomatic peculiarities of a highly cultivated foreign language; but as regards the English language, your work when completed will afford as much help to Indian students as any book can be expected to do." This book will prove a great aid to Indian students in understanding the English language, and we hope the educational authorities will give it due encouragement.

It is rumoured that Dr. Hørnle, Principal of the Cathedral Mission College, which is moribund, will be appointed a Professor in the Presidency College. We have nothing to say against the Rev. Doctor personally, but on principle we are opposed to the appointment of Missionaries to the Education Department either as teachers or as inspectors. In 1867 we raised the question in connection with the appointment of Rev. Lal Behari Day and Dr. Robson, and the explanation then given was that these gentlemen had ceased to be Missionaries. It might be said that Dr. Hørnle would do the same, but will change of cloth and color remove the objection? Of course it rests with the individual whether he should serve God or Government, but is the latter justified in admitting to its educational service

missionary propagandists, and thus giving rise to serious doubts in the minds of the people as to its intentions with regard to its policy of religious neutrality in matters of education? This question was more than once raised by the late Court of Directors and always decided in the negative. Thus in 1856 with reference to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Richards by the Government of Madras as an Inspector of Schools, the Court of Directors wrote that "in the difficulty that may at first exist in finding men fully qualified for inspectors we have not disapproved entirely of the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Richards; but, as a general rule, we wish you to bear in mind that we already have discouraged and deem it undesirable to appoint the ministers of any religious persuasion as inspectors of schools." The italics are ours. In 1858, Lord Ellenborough, the then President of the Board of Control, in a despatch to the Government of India remarked:

The primary Object of the Missionary is Proselytism. He gives Education because by giving Education he hopes to extend Christianity. He may be quite right in adopting this Course, and left to himself, unaided by the Government, and evidently unconnected with it, he may obtain some, although probably no great extent of success, but the moment he is ostensibly assisted by the Government he not only loses a large portion of his chance of doing good in the furtherance of his primary object, but by creating the impression that education means proselytism he materially impedes the measures of Government directed to education alone."

We have no space for more extracts, but it is sufficiently clear from the above that the appointment of Christian Missionaries to the Education Department is not only barred by official traditions, but also by positive injunctions of Government. We cannot believe that Sir Ashley Eden will go directly against these traditions and injunctions. We hope the rumour is entirely without foundation.

THE BOMBAY PAPERS publish the report of Mr. Birdwood, on the Chota Oodoypore case. We give below an abstract of Mr. Birdwood's finding:

- (1.) It is not proved that accused murdered his wife Rajkooverba; but
- (2.) It is proved that he grievously assaulted her on the night of the 3rd July, 1880; and this assault may have caused her death.
- (3.) When the accused so assaulted his wife, he did not intend to cause her death, and such violence, as is proved, was not apparently sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or known by accused to be likely to cause his wife's death.
- (4.) The accused acted under grave provocation.
- (5.) After the assault, Rajkooverba, though previously in good health, was, in consequence of the assault, unable to walk; on the 5th July she apparently had no appetite; and she died on the morning of 6th July.
- (6.) Under these circumstances, it would be impossible to find that the death was a natural death; but
- (7.) The death was not due to snakebite; and
- (8.) The conduct of the accused in sending a false report to his father, on the 6th July, that his wife had been bitten by a snake, and in repeating the falsehood to his brother immediately after her death, might well justify a strong suspicion that she was murdered, and that the accused caused her death under circumstances which have been concealed.
- (9.) It is not, however, satisfactorily proved that he used any violence towards her after the 3rd July, such as would have caused or accelerated her death; and
- (10.) There was no *postmortem* examination of the body of the deceased; and, in the absence of satisfactory medical evidence, it cannot be safely said that her death is clearly (to be referred to the injuries received by her on the 3rd July, and that it was not dependent on any other cause.
- (11.) The deceased said more than once that she would take opium. But there is no evidence to show that, it really was her intention to commit suicide, and that she carried out the intention.
- (12.) The real cause of her death is left undetermined by the trial. Though it is possible that the injuries sustained by Rajkooverba on the 3rd July may have caused her death, still any certain finding that it was due to those injuries is not judicially possible, because any finding at all regarding the cause of death would necessarily be based, to a great extent, on conjecture.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the above finding. Mr. Birdwood deserves every credit for his patient investigation and unbiassed sifting of facts. What the Court of Directors said, to wit, that justice should not only be well and impartially administered, but that the people should feel that justice is done, pre-eminently applies to the finding of Mr. Birdwood. It is men like him, who raise the character of English rule and of the English nation in the estimation of the Indian people. The Government of Bombay concurs with Mr. Birdwood in holding that Chandrasangji cannot be held to have been proved guilty of murder or culpable homicide. As was to be expected in

a case like this, the Government takes no notice of the question of jurisdiction. We still hold that the Government had no right whatever to take up the case, setting aside the jurisdiction of the local courts.

THE BENGALÉE publishes *in extenso* the letter of Government to the Presidency Commissioner regarding the Jungypore case. We give below the substance of the orders of Government:—

The relations between the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate appear for sometime past not to have been on a cordial footing. Mr. Mosley when addressing Mr. Munro instead of couching his explanation in courteous terms addressed him in a tone which was open to great objection and defeated its own object, instead of influencing the Deputy Magistrate and convincing him of the mistake he had made; it not unnaturally provoked him and made him obstinate and unreasonable.

As regards the use of the terms *budzate* the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider it necessary to decide the question as to the exact meaning which the dictionaries may give to it. In the way used by Mr. Mosley it certainly did not imply any such foul abuse as the Deputy Magistrate represents—the Magistrate has moreover disclaimed the intention of using the word with any such meaning. The use was however quite unjustifiable and most improper towards an officer in the position of the Deputy Magistrate and the latter was quite justified in protesting against it. If Mr. Mosley chose to use vernacular terms to express his meaning he should have been careful to select words which would convey his meaning without laying him open to the imputation of having addressed an officer in the position of a Deputy Magistrate in terms of abuse and insult.

As regards the Deputy Magistrate's conduct the Lieutenant-Governor holds that had Mr. Mosley's remonstrances and instructions been conveyed in courteous language the Deputy Magistrate would have had no right to consider them as an interference with his judicial independence. The Magistrate of a district is held responsible to Government for the maintenance of peace and order within his jurisdiction and any district officer who omitted to notice an abuse of judicial authority on the part of one of his subordinates on failure to deal with crime in such a manner as to secure peace and order would incur the displeasure of Government. If Mr. Mosley considered that the Deputy Magistrate was by excessive leniency or want of firmness dealing with prosecutions for rescuing cattle in such a manner as to encourage offenders and to increase crime it was clearly his duty to address a remonstrance to the Deputy Magistrate and to give him such advice as the case seemed to require and no subordinate receiving such advice would have any valid ground for considering that there was any interference with his judicial independence. The Lieutenant-Governor, while making due allowance for the Deputy Magistrate's feelings under the insult which he considered had been offered him, can find nothing to justify the improper tone of his letter in which instead of confining himself to a temperately worded defence of his own action in connection with the case of cattle rescue he wrote in the most insubordinate terms, makes the most unfounded accusations against the character and conduct of his immediate official superior. Such conduct deserves grave censure which the Commissioner is told to convey to the Deputy Magistrate.

The Commissioner appears to have considered that the Deputy Magistrate wilfully passed a sentence which he knew to be illegal alleging as his justification the pressure brought to bear on him by his superior. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that such was the case, if it had been such more serious notice would have been taken of his conduct. As the relations between the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate are strained the Deputy Magistrate is transferred. His conduct was recently brought unfavorably to notice by the High Court. Mr. Mosley is warned to be more considerate and courteous towards his subordinates.

The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, we cannot help remarking, will not give satisfaction to the impartial public. While the Deputy Magistrate is "censured" and transferred to a penal district, the District Magistrate is let off with a simple warning and ordered to explain to his subordinate that "it was not his intention to make use of any insulting language towards him," as if such a declaration is a sufficient expiation. One may as well kick a person and then "explain" that he did not mean any offence, without even condescending to beg pardon. It would have been something if the District Magistrate had been instructed to make an apology to the Deputy Magistrate for using such grossly insult-

ing language towards him. Suppose the case had been reversed and the Deputy Magistrate had called the District Magistrate a hard name, and in defence had explained that he had meant no offence but wanted only to emphasize "perverse persistence in misbehaviour," how would he have been dealt with by Government? Would he have been let off with a simple warning? We cannot but admire the calm temper evinced by Babu Atool Chunder when under such grave provocation he did not push matters to the Hur Sahai stage. We reserve further remarks till our next.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Dacosta takes a lively interest in the Bengal Rent Bill. He has addressed a letter to the London papers, which we give below:

SIR.—Will you allow me to draw attention to a very complicated land law, to which a section of Indian officials is endeavouring to obtain the assent of the Secretary of State for India? I allude to the rent bill for Bengal which, on the plea of improving the law of procedure relating to rents, virtually deals with proprietary rights in land, if an interference with existing rights be considered necessary for the relief of the millions of impoverished cultivators who are periodically exposed to the pangs of famine, a public discussion of any measure proposed to meet the evil should, at all events, precede the enactment of a law touching so vital a part of the social organization as the rights of property in land. It is well known that errors committed in experimental land legislation may prove disastrous before any remedy can be found for them. What, then, are we to think when legislation upon so important and difficult a subject is incidentally introduced under a misleading title, and precautions are at the same time taken for preventing those affected by the measure from fully expressing their views and opinions regarding it?

Under existing rules, the rent bill alluded to, relating, as it does, exclusively to Bengal, should be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, where it could be considered by officials thoroughly cognizant of the State of things to be dealt with, and by non-official members specially appointed to represent those whose interests are to be affected by the proposed law. The land classes in Bengal have, therefore, been much alarmed by a recent announcement that the Bengal Rent Bill is to be introduced, not in the Bengal, but in the Vice-regal Legislative Council, where the majority of the members are not possessed of the local experience needed for the due consideration of the measure. Moreover, the non-publication of the bill in the vernacular has left the greater number of those whose rights and interests are affected by it, in ignorance of the complicated details of the bill. Upon the representation of certain parties, the publication of the bill in the vernacular has been ordered; but the translation may not be ready in time to enable the numerous classes affected by the measure to carefully study its provisions, and express their views on the subject before the bill has passed into law.

Meanwhile, endeavours are being made to enlist public opinion in favour of the bill upon partial, incorrect, or misleading representations. Mr. W. W. Hunter, in a lecture delivered recently in Edinburgh, after showing up in a strong light the poverty of India, and the wretched and precarious condition of her agricultural population, referred to the rent bill for Bengal, and, in order to show the necessity of such a measure, cited passages from the report of the very commissioners who drew up the bill, to the effect that "competition for land in Bengal, if unchecked, would reduce the whole population to a condition of misery and degradation." That these apprehensions are entirely groundless may at once be seen by what the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said on his return from an official visit to the eastern districts of his presidency. Speaking of the cultivating classes, his Honor said, "I find them as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrongs."

Misery and degradation already exist to a sad extent in Madras, the N.-W. Provinces, and parts of Bombay Presidency, and the mere fact that the remedial legislation is sought to be applied to Bengal, where it is not needed, while nothing is done to lessen misery where it exists, would raise the apprehension that the object of the proposed law is different from the object presented on behalf of its promoters; and this apprehension gains strength from the circumstances mentioned above, which attended the initiation and progress of the measure. I shall be glad, therefore, if the subject attracts attention, and receives due consideration in influential quarters.

J. DACOSTA.

We must do the Bengal Government the justice to say that the translation was promptly published and that it does not intend to hurry through the Bill. The warning given by Mr. Dacosta against an unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the substantive land laws of Bengal we hope will not be lost upon Government.

THREE weeks ago we remarked that the introduction of the Kaethi character, instead of the Nagari, in the schools of Behar would involve the necessity of casting new founts of types and getting all Hindi books printed in the Kaethi character. A beginning has already been made in this respect. The Director of Public Instruction, in his last report (para 353), says that he has already obtained the sanction of Government

to the casting of a fount of Kaethi type. "The models, in five sizes, are now in the hands of the Superintendent of Government Printing, who is having the work done at the Alipur Jail, and the type will be ready before the end of 1880." He significantly adds, "if Kaethi is to be at all extensively used, it would be far better to have books in that character." The necessity for this casting does not appear, for we find that the Baptist Mission Press has four different sizes of Kaethi type in use for the printing of Bibles and religious tracts. But those types would not have given an opportunity for display of activity, or of getting the shapes of Kaethi letters and forms approved by a European who knows nothing of Kaethi, or of spending ten thousand rupees in new punches, matrices and type-metal. Many more thousands will follow when the Hindi books of the North-West are rendered into Kaethi. When a hobby has been got it is meet and proper that it should be ridden hard, no matter if it shaves the shins of the tax-payers.

'A MEMBER of the Roman Akshara Samaj,' whose letter we publish in another column, is very unreasonable. He wants us to discuss the merits of a pet scheme of his, which he has not yet published, and probably not yet developed. How can we describe the merits of what we have never seen? The only person who adapted the Roman alphabet for all the vernaculars of India was the late Professor Wilson, and his scheme comprehended thirty-two letters with diacritical marks. Our correspondent says, "our main argument is that very few diacritical marks are practically required." Are thirty-two very few? or how many of the thirty-two does he want to retain? And which of the thirty or more systems of romanization does he propose to accept? When he has answered these queries, we will join issue with him on the main question. The quintuple array of facts produced is not satisfactory as it now stands. For instance, is Babu Sibnath Sastri a Urdu Scholar? If so, why was he driven to Romanised Urdu? If not, how did he understand that Urdu in the Roman character, or judge that he read correctly? We should then very much like to know if the mukhtear, who supplied a transliterated brief of evidence to Babu Sharada Chunder Mitra, is a member of the Samaj? and why and by whose order did he prepare the transliteration, knowing that no transliteration is required in any law court? Again, did Mr. Beveridge an ardent romaniser, take a part in the Patna movement? and has Moulvie Khoda Bux, a pleader, any interest in pleasing Mr. Beveridge? The Patna pleaders were, until lately, fighting tooth and nail for Persian, but they have now turned to romanisation, of which perhaps they know nothing. In either case they get the "open sesame" of law papers in their hands, and the mass of the people for whom so many crocodile tears have been shed, are left in the dark. Further, why and by whom was the transliterated evidence got up for Mr. Beverley to read? Mr. Beverley is said never to have attempted reading evidence in romanised Bengali, how did the said Bengali at the first attempt prove so luminous in its new garb? Looking at the so-called "facts" we cannot avoid the idea that the whole of them look like evidence got up to hoodwink the public. And the Mofussil courts are noted for manufacturing such evidence. We cannot help noticing too the curious coincidence that those who have joined Mr. Browne, the District Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, in the romanising movement, are mostly Pleaders, Mukhtears, Munsiffs and Sub-judges, who have great interest in pleasing him. It is, however, useless to discuss this phase of the question. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, and that is a clencher. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the Romans suppressed the Etruscan language and character. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the Gauls suppressed the Spanish language. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the French enforced their language on the Britons. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the Moors imposed their language and alphabet on the Spaniards. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the Muhammadans compelled the Hindus to accept the Persian character—a character which our Government and "A

Member" detest so heartily. It was the greatness of truth that prevailed when the Russians suppressed the Polish language and character, and made it penal to address God in other than the Russian tongue. That greatness of truth has prevailed in other affairs of the world, for instance in the partitioning of Poland. And why should not the same greatness of truth prevail in doing away with the vernacular characters of India? The argument, we repeat, is a clench, and none can gainsay it. Only we read the proverb differently. Our version is—*Magna vis est conscientie Romanianae*.

A CURIOUS illustration of the folly and futility of Romanization is afforded by G. A. S. in the *Illustrated London News*. It is an English passage romanised from a Hellenic version by Lord Bacon. It runs thus: "Oph mg ophens phar be it phrom me to sag dat meniam cornis nexat sensura columbas. But I oell say that I ane good oearraft phor. They oere not the greatest ophenders in Israel upon oeam the oe all phell." We wonder how many mg for my shall we have when Urdu appears in English letters!

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Staveland King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Correspondence.

ROMANIZATION OF INDIAN ALPHABETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—It was my intention in this my last letter to show that only five extra symbols would have to be used at all frequently in Romanization and that an alphabet with few symbols is superior if they answer equally well, to an alphabet with many symbols. I have, however, trespassed so much on your space that I think it as well at once to close the discussion by quoting facts tending to show to your readers that the Roman character is now being used with advantage by many—

1st. Babu Sibanth Shastri of the Brahma Samaj, who has been recently travelling in the Punjab, Scinde and Guzerat, writes to say that at Lahore he became the guest of an enlightened native gentleman at whose suggestion he read Roman Urdu books published by the well-known Roman Urdu Society at Lahore. "I felt it," he says, "a great advantage; my personal experience is that the difficulty of mastering the signs of the Roman character is not great."

2nd. Babu Sarodachandra Mitra M. A., B. L., informs us that he was recently engaged in a Behar case and was unexpectedly called upon to read the evidence. He felt somewhat at a loss when to his surprise a Roman Urdu transliterated brief of the evidence was handed over to him by the Mukhtar, and he was able to read the statements of the witnesses without any difficulty.

3rd. We are credibly informed that several North-West and Oude commercial firms correspond with Bengali firms in Roman character.

4th. The pleaders of Patna have applied for and obtained the leave of Government to file applications in Roman character. Moulvie Khudabakh writes to say that he himself uses the Roman character, because it can be read with greater facility.

5th. Mr. Beverley, the Additional Judge of the 24-Per-gunnahs, informs us that a few days ago he was, in a civil case which he had to try, able to read a brief containing evidence written in Roman Bengali without the slightest difficulty, although he had never attempted such a thing before.

All the above facts prove that the Roman is already being used with great advantage. The Society is only trying to give greater momentum to a movement already set on foot by practical men throughout the length and breadth of India.

A MEMBER OF THE ROMAN AKSHARA SAMAJ.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have perused your article of the 10th January in which you have been driven to a charge of disingenuousness, simply because you have not refuted and cannot refute our main arguments, which is that very few diacritical marks are practically required in Romanization. I could easily refute your charge, but your readers are probably tired of the purely verbally argumentative side of the question. They most likely want facts and not arguments, and we have no doubt that we will be able, from time to time to place before them, facts tending to show that you are struggling against a gradual but inevitable change—*magna est veritas et prevalebit*.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 15th January, 1881.

The epitome of our commercial intelligence for the week, is meagre as the markets did not manifest much activity during the period and transactions in consequence were confined within narrow limits.

Imports.—Piece-goods. This market has been steady but owing to a lull in the demand operations were curtailed, prices however remained unaffected.

The following descriptions found buyers: Grey Sirtings of almost all kinds, Madapalams, Jaconets and Drills.

White Fancy goods have met with some enquiry.

Turkey reds. There has been a good enquiry for these even at slight advanced rates.

Yarns.—Import kinds have been in less demand and prices went downwards whilst country manufactured sorts found buyers and still wanted at easier rates.

Exports.—Nothing noteworthy has transpired in this market except that there were four Indigo sales which helped a large quantity to find buyers even at better rates. There was great firmness throughout the period.

Oil-seeds.—Linseed: New crop continues to be bought for deliveries in April and May at Rs. 4-3-6.

Poppy-seeds.—New crop for April and May deliveries at 4-9.

Jute.—Continues firm and a fair amount of business at last rates.

Rice.—About 50,000 bags of 2 mds. each; the following kinds have found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table sorts		
Seeta	4-4	4-5
Gross	3	3-8
Ballam	1-14	2-3
Kharee	1-10	1-11-6
Raree	1-14	2-1
Kajla	1-8	1-10

MONEY.

A hardening tendency has almost been apparent in this market and ere long rates of interest must advance.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have during the week been less active and prices owing to telegrams announcing a fall of them at the London markets at once depressed this market and drove them very low, but towards the close they have slightly recovered but unsettled.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has been less active and nothing of importance has transpired except that there was an addition made to the numerous stocks already existing; the Calcutta Tramway Company was floated at London and only 5000 shares were distributed amongst a few and within a very short time. We are told that they are now at a premium and none to be had.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar Dowlat Chunder Roy, Cossipore.....	13	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Tanjore.....	13	4	0
Pundit Bishan Narain Lahore.....	6	10	0
Rai Jogendranarain Roy Bahadur Lalgaola.....	13	4	0
Mahomed Unas Ali, Shillong.....	5	0	0
B. C. Ghose, Rangoon.....	10	0	0
Secy. Sriengum Literary Union.....	3	5	0
Thakmul Radhakissen, Shikarpore.....	13	4	0
G. N. Mookerjee, Purulia.....	13	0	0
Vice-Chairman D. R. C. Tipperah.....	3	8	0
Dr. W. C. Mookerjee, Dinagopore.....	10	0	0
Moulvi Azurul Hug, Sewan.....	13	4	0
H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore.....	13	4	0
Mirzapore Institute.....	13	4	0
Kumar Bunwarianund Bahadur, Bunwaribad.....	13	4	0
Lutfal Hug Esq. Furrackabad.....	10	0	0
Raja Boidynath Pundit Roy Bahadur, Cuttack.....	13	4	0
Syud Jan Allaoodeen, Shaikababad.....	3	5	0
District Engineer Bhagulpore.....	6	8	0
Babu Kristodhone Banerjee, Cooch Behar.....	6	8	0
Chunder Nath Nundi, Sylhet.....	10	0	0
Debendra Nath Roy, Mergui.....	11	4	0
Radhanath Bagchee, Rangpore.....	10	0	0
Luckput Roy, Rawalpindi.....	6	10	0
Bejoy Gobind Chowdry, Raghoonathgunge.....	13	4	0
Anund Chunder Das, Furrackabad.....	13	4	0
Doorgagutty Banerjee, Bankipur.....	20	0	0
Sattish Chunder Ghose, Kapasdanga.....	10	0	0
Kader Nath Mozoomdar, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
Woopendra Narain Nundy, Shagunge.....	15	0	0
Doorgaprosunno Das, Nalia.....	6	10	0

Monomohun Sircar, Rampore Beaulia.....	6	0	0
Preonah Ghose, Berhampore.....	5	0	0
Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Krishnaghar.....	13	4	0
Muttialal Roy, Berhampore.....	10	0	0
Amritlal Ghose, Ranegunge.....	13	4	0
Raj Mohun Khasnovis, Nagorebari.....	13	4	0
Narsingha Naryun Punja, Burdwan.....	5	0	0
Ba-anta Coomar Das, Dinagopore.....	13	4	0
Beer Chand Patnaik, Angool.....	13	4	0
Nacoree Dhur, Dacca.....	20	0	0
Jogobundo Das, Bankabazar.....	6	10	0
Mohendralal Ghose, Gya.....	13	4	0
Mohendranath Ghosal, Cawnpore.....	6	10	0
Omirtonath Ghose, Joy nagore.....	7	0	0
Shama Churn Dutt, Barranagore.....	13	4	0
Sathya Krishna Sen, Calcutta.....	5	0	0
Muttu Lal Ghosal, Kurseong.....	10	0	0
Gopeebullab Roy, Pooree.....	5	0	0
Denonath Sen, Dacca.....	5	0	0
Surjee Coomar Roy, Noakhally.....	6	10	0
Jogobundo Dey, Arrah.....	8	0	0
Openderanath Gangooly, Muttiharee.....	6	10	0
Gopee Mohun Sen, Cuttack.....	4	0	0
Rakhal Das Haldar, Chota Nagpore.....	13	4	0
Samadas Mozoomdar, Beerbhoom.....	3	6	0
Rojony Kant Mookerjee, Lahore.....	4	7	0
Pooroo Chunder Das, Chittagong.....	6	10	0
Nemy Churn Newgy, Cuttack.....	6	10	0
Annodpersad Mozoomdar, Jubbulpore.....	6	10	0
Kaderessar Roy, Chinsurah.....	13	4	0
Narayan Chunder Ghose, Umballa.....	8	4	0
Burrodapersad Bose, Morar.....	6	10	0
Ram Singh, Guzrat.....	10	0	0
Gyan Chunder Mookerjee, Ranegunge.....	6	10	0
Haradhons Ghose, Cuttack.....	13	4	0
Ratnadar Saikayah, Shillong.....	5	0	0
Komulnath Ghose, Pooree.....	13	4	0
Nirnuton Roy Chowdry, Mukshedpore.....	3	4	0
Monoolal Chatterjee, Berhampore.....	6	9	0
Gadhar Nath Pande, Bhagulpore.....	3	5	0
Denobundoo Bhoomic, Naogan.....	4	2	0
Madhub Chunder Bose, Kalagoo.....	3	5	0
Nuudjee, Paralia.....	15	0	0
Chunder Coomar Bose, Gubindpore.....	10	0	0
Giridhar Lal, Brindabon.....	13	4	0
Ombica Churn Sircar, Magoora.....	10	0	0
Makoulal Mozoomdar, Jhargram.....	20	0	0
Janokepersad, Buxar.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette, January 12, 1881.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Abdool Kutrim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th February next.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Officiating Magistrates and Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 16th ultimo, vice Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Gobindpore division of the Manbhoom district, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the appointment of Commissioner of Hazaribagh by Major W. L. Samuells.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th October last, is cancelled.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Howrah, but will continue to act in his present appointment as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the burdwan Division, until relieved by Babu Kali Pada Mookerjee.

Pundit Sirish Chandra Vidyalatna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.

Babu Annada Prosad Ghose, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Babu Koylash Chunder Ghose, deceased.

Babu Annada Prosad Ghose, is also appointed to be an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for 37 days under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th December 1880.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Cox's Bazar division, Chittagong, is vested with the Powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purpose in that division.

Babu Doorga Das Chowdhery, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Shahabad.

Advertisements.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

BY

KRISHNA CHANDRA ROY.

Complete in one Volume. Price Rs. 4 As. 8.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Sitaharona" or the Robbing away of Sita in Bengali, edited by Pundit Joygopal Goshami. To be had at the Stanhope Press, Sanskrita Press Depository and Canning Library, Calcutta.

GOALANDA MELA AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. 1881.

In consequence of the pressure of Census work, the proposed time for opening the above is unavoidably postponed. It has now been resolved to open the Mela on the 19th February. The Exhibition will last from the 25th February to the 5th March, both days inclusive. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the Exhibitors of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce, improvers of the breed of cattle, inventors of machinery and implements of trade and agriculture. &c.

MADANGOPAL SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Bengal Banking Corporation Limited that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank will be held on Saturday the 29th day of January instant at the Indian Association Rooms, 93 College Street, Calcutta at 3 P. M.

Also that a subsequent General Meeting will be held at the same place and hour on Saturday the 12th day of February next for confirmation of special Resolutions which may be passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting.

BHOOBAN MOHUN DAS,
Bengal Banking Corporation Limited, } Secretary.
7 Old Post Office Street :
Calcutta 13th January, 1881. }

Notice.

Wanted a teacher for South Suburban School, Bhowanipore. Salary Rs. 20, those only that have passed the F. A. Examination and have experience as teachers may apply with testimonials to

UNODA PERSAD BANERJEE,—Secretary.

NOTICE.

"Wanted an Overseer for the city Moorshidabad Municipality having a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of Engineering, Surveying and building &c. Preference will be given to a passed student of the Civil Engineering College. Salary Rupees 75 including allowances. A security of Rupees 500 is required. Applications will be received before the 31st January 1881."

PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership and all connection of Mr. T. S. M. Breuer, c. v., with our Firm having ceased from the 31st December 1880. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for any debts that he has incurred or may hereafter incur in the name of our Firm.

RAJONI KANTO CHATTERJEA,
KANAKAM GANGULY,
Calcutta, } of Late BREUER CHATTERJEA
15th January 1881. } and Co., 4 Hastings Street.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. S. B. Periera, c. e., is admitted as a partner in our Firm from the 1st of January 1881. Henceforth our Firm will be called and styled Periera Chatterjea and Co.

RAJONI KANTO CHATTERJEA,
KANAKAM GANGULY,
Calcutta, } of Late BREUER CHATTERJEA
15th January 1881. } and Co., 4 Hastings Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

For the relief of soldiers who have been disabled and of the families of those who have died during the war in Afghanistan.

	Rs.	As.
Amount already advertised	37,540	0
Messrs. Hamilton & Co.	200	0
" Cooke & Kelvey	100	0
J. E. Caithness, Esq.	50	0
Messrs Harold & Co	25	0
" W Newman & Co	25	0
The Hon'ble J B Knight, C I E	25	0
Messrs Manton & Co	32	0
" F & C Osler	50	0
" J Monteith & Co	25	0
Francis McAlpin, Esq	25	0
Messrs Francis Ramsay & Co	50	0
" Harman & Co	50	0
" Ranken & Co	50	0
" Thacker, Spink & Co	25	0
" Bathgate & Co	25	0
" Moore & Co	25	0
" Dykes & Co	50	0
" T E Thomson & Co	50	0
" R Scott Thomson & Co, Ltd	25	0
" Watson & Summers	25	0
" Cutler Palmer & Co	32	0
" Abmuty & Co	50	0
" Stewart & Co	32	0
J N Edmond, Esq	20	0
Messrs Lewes, Stewart & Co	25	0
D J Zemin, Esq	25	0
Messrs G F Kellner & Co	32	0
Total	38,688	0

CALCUTTA,
15th January 1881, }

H W J WOOD,
Hon'y Treasurer.

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 2 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, " " about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, " " about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, " " about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, " " about Rs. 41 a month;
The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature early in life:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
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NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby requested for a timber bridge over the Daoni river at Baragari on the Gharamara-Cheele road in the Rungpur District, and for earthwork 1,06,86,285 c. ft. for raising and widening the road.

Timber bridge 400 ft. of 20 spans of 20 ft. each to be made of Salwood and parts exposed to the sun to be made of Teak wood.

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December 1880. { Cess Committee, Rungpur.

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Subject to the inspection and approval of the Government Consulting Engineer a further portion of this Tramway namely from Kurseong to Sonada will be opened for Traffic on the 15th January 1881.

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31st December 1880.

P. W. D.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Contractors willing to tender for repairs to Public Buildings at Dacca to be finished during the current official year can obtain further particulars from the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

W. B. BESTIC, C. E.

Assistant Engineer.

For Ex. Engineer, Dacca Division.

COLLEGE REUNION.

The College Reunion takes place for the third time, at the well known "Emerald Bower" of the Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. on the 4th of February next—the day after the Sarasvati Puja. The following gentlemen compose the office-bearers of the Reunion, with power to add to their number:—

The Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C. I. E.

Babu Juggodish Nath Roy.

" Issur Chander Mitter Rai Bahadur.

Mr. Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Babu Baikantha Nath Bose.

Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

Babu Keshub Chunder Sen.

" Narendranath Sen.

" Ram Sunker Sen, Rai Bahadur,

B. L. Gophta Esqr., C. S.

Mono Mohun Ghose Esqr.

Lal Mohun Ghose Esqr.

Babu Hem Chunder Kerr, Rai Bahadur.

Dr. Kannie Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur.

Babu Nimai Churn Bose, Rai Bahadur.

" Srinath Chunder.

The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter.

Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur.

Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore.

" Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B. L.

" Durga Mohun Das.

Rajah Sourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. I. E.

Honorary Secy.

Babu Khagendranath Roy, Honorary Asstt. Secy.

" Nabin Chunder Mookerjee, Honorary Treasurer.

Gentlemen wishing to read short poems at the Reunion should send in the same to the Assistant Secretary on or before the 15th January next. The Committee of the Reunion reserve to themselves the right of selecting poems sent for perusal. The following will be the programme of the day.

1. Instrumental music, Sarada, Setar, Sur Bahar Kanun, Natarang, Flute, (Bengali Bansi) &c. &c.

2. Vocal music, Dhrupada, Tappa, Khayal, Kiritan &c. &c.

3. Plays, Farce, Rasas of the Hindus, with Murti and Vrindakka or Tableaux and Dramatic Pieces, illustrating their character.

4. Gaiety Chess Play.

5. Sajib Chaturangi. i. e. to say living people in proper characters will represent the balls.

6. Various games such as cards, chess, dice &c. &c.

As usual, there will be proper refreshments for the assembled guests. Printed cards of admission to be had at the "Hindu Patriot" Press, the "Indian Mirror" Press, of Babu Khagendra Nath Roy, at No. 6, Juggodish Nath Roy's Lane, Simla, Calcutta and of Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjee at the Senate House. The value of a ticket is only 1 Re. The proceedings of the day will commence at 4 A. M., and end at 9 1/2 P. M.

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The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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TREACHER & Co.,	BOMBAY.
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Notice.

The Krishnagur Agricultural Exhibition will open on the 3rd of February 1881. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the exhibitor of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce &c.

JUDONATH CHATTERJEE,
Secretary.

Krishnagur, 11th December 1880.

Notice.

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